

where three guns were mounted in battery, supported by a gun-battery and two gun-boats, supported by water batteries. Perhaps it was the discovery of these additional means of defence which influenced the Commodore not to persist in his attack without the support of more of his force. In the report of Senor Marin, the loss of the Mexicans is not mentioned, but he speaks of the loss of one Mexican officer who was not on duty, but in the streets of the town half a mile back of the fort. He was a captain in the Army and was struck by a shell from the Mississippi, and we need not say was almost annihilated. Another shell from the Mississippi set the Mexican colors on fire in the fort, but they were speedily repressed.

"In this attack the same pilot who was on board the *Truxton* when she got ashore, piloted the *McLane*. His name is Jim McNeil and he is a Scotchman. He discharged his duty under the impression that upon the first accident he would be shot. We believe it is not pretended that he played us false. The pilot gave warning of the danger in season, and the vessel went ashore in going about.

"That we should have escaped from this enterprise without any loss, appears almost miraculous, so thickly flew the shot. It struck all around the boats, it ricocheted over them, and one shot struck an our blade. Had grape-shot been thrown, we should undoubtedly have had a lamentable loss of life to record.

"We have reason to presume that Commodore will at once have proceeded to organize the plan of another attack upon Alvarado had not he deemed it proper to despatch the expedition against Tabasco on the day after his repulse, by which movement he has given another opportunity to his officers, clashing and mortified, to wipe out the remembrance of their recent misfortune, at the same time being generous enough to allow his second in command (Com. Perry) to achieve something upon a field where it was not a point of honor with himself to take the command in person. Upon the Tabasco expedition, Com. Perry has taken with him about 400 officers and men from the *Cumbarana* and *Raritan* auxiliaries. With this expedition have gone, too, almost all the marines in the squadron."

"The Commodore has done everything to insure its success."

From the N. O. Picayune, Nov. 8.

VERY LATE FROM MEXICO.

Through the same channel by which we received the intelligence from the Gulf squadron, we also received papers from Vera Cruz as late as the 22d of October. The intelligence is interesting and important.

In the first place we may say in general terms that in no paper which we have received do we find any token of submission on the part of the Mexicans in their conflict with this country. Every paragraph breathes threats of vengeance. Their losses are enumerated in detail, to found thereupon more urgent appeals to the patriotism of their citizens to give up everything for the support of the war. It is not too much to say that there is the warmest enthusiasm apparent in all that we read, whether in editorial remarks or in the military addresses with which the papers are crowded. The spirit of all is, "War to the knife." But this shows the surface of affairs only. We shall have occasion to note incidents, which lead us to suspect the country is by no means so united as the crisis in her affairs would seem to demand.

"We enter into the details of the news without much attempt at arrangement or time for revision; but this will be excused. And first of Santa Anna.

The news of his arrival at San Luis Potosi, which we gave the other day, was at least premature. He did not reach there till the 8th of October. As everything in regard to his movements is sought after, we annex his letter announcing his arrival.

HEADQUARTERS, SAN LUIS, OCT. 10, 1846.

Most Excellent Sir—On the evening of the 8th inst., I arrived at this capital, accompanied by my staff, and established therein the Headquarters of the Army of Operations, destined to repel the unjust invasion made upon the Republic by the Army of the United States of the North.

I have the pleasure of saying to your Excellency that my entrance into this State was made amidst the congratulations of a magnanimous people, who have not ceased to bestow upon me profuse marks of consideration, and the same remark will apply to the authorities and public functionaries of all classes.

I am happy to be communicating these facts to his Excellency the General in Chief, with the supreme Executive power, and accept assurances of my consideration and esteem. God and Liberty.

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

To the Secretary of War.

One of the first acts of the wily generalissimo was to supply himself with funds. This he did very effectually, by seizing upon a considerable quantity of specie, getting hold of two millions of dollars. His pretext was that it was necessary to forward this large amount of money to the sea coast in the present state of affairs. He gave receipts for the money and his individual bonds for its restoration. It must be confessed that this mode of supplying his coffers is infinitely more expeditious than advertising for a loan, and more acceptable to the people at large than a forced loan from the clergy. The accounts we give of this great financial stroke, we do not derive from Mexican papers, but we have entire faith in the facts. We trust they will be satisfactory to the English merchants, and be accepted as an earnest of the security of the money they loaned Mexico on the mortgage of the Cifuentes. We find Santa Anna left on the 10th inst., in the latest paper before us. We regret to say that the papers give us no clue to the plan of operations.

But while Santa Anna was on his way to San Luis, he wrote back from Queretaro, on the 3d of October, as follows: "The disaster which we encountered at Monterey is not so much as I at first thought. Our troops left the left for Saltillo and have already occupied the principal points of the Sierra. So far from the troops having become demoralized, I am assured that great enthusiasm prevails among them. Their success has cost the enemy, according to incontestible evidence, more than fifteen hundred men. Our artillery was well managed, and it is said that the enemy believed it was served by French crews."

"I am now about to unfold all my character, with the energy which is habitual to me, and the Americans will very soon succumb, or I shall cease to exist." Upon copying this effusion of Santa Anna, the *Diario* breaks forth: "May Heaven crown with the most brilliant results the patriotism of this illustrious child of the country, whom we ardently desire to see return to the capital covered with glory."

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The excitement subsequently took a new turn. Senor Cortina, the Governor of the Federal District of Mexico, was said to have given notice to the merchants that he could no longer guarantee the security of their property. This notice was given to the merchants, who were not enclosed in some quarters, and the owners, it was said, were arming themselves in order to protect their property. This led again to the assembling of throngs of people deeply anxious to learn the facts, and Gen. Salas and Senor Farias again sallied forth and addressed the people, and succeeded in dispersing their throngs. All these commotions attributed by the papers in favor of the Government to the intrigues of the monarchists. The motives of the clergy were of course their dread lest the Government should seize upon their revenues to carry on the war against the United States. We find unequivocal indications in the papers that a seizure would be a very natural and justifiable measure on the part of the Government.

An express arrived at Vera Cruz on the 21st ult., which announced that during the night of the 18th there was another alarm in the capital, similar to that of the 14th, which was quieted, however, like that of the 14th, after some moments of confusion. We highly regret these commotions, says El Indiferente, because if they are continued, they will infallibly produce our ruin. Our enemy is already in the heart of the country, and nothing but the union of our entire strength can save us. The Government is unable to discharge its weighty obligations toward a foreign enemy, when confidence is thus shaken by unfounded alarms. His pretext was that it was necessary to forward this large amount of money to the sea coast in the present state of affairs. He gave receipts for the money and his individual bonds for its restoration. It must be confessed that this mode of supplying his coffers is infinitely more expeditious than advertising for a loan, and more acceptable to the people at large than a forced loan from the clergy. The accounts we give of this great financial stroke, we do not derive from Mexican papers, but we have entire faith in the facts. We trust they will be satisfactory to the English merchants, and be accepted as an earnest of the security of the money they loaned Mexico on the mortgage of the Cifuentes. We find Santa Anna left on the 10th inst., in the latest paper before us. We regret to say that the papers give us no clue to the plan of operations.

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EXPENSES OF BOATS FOR THE YEAR.

Net profits of Road and Boats \$97,827 96
Expenses of Road and Boats \$28,140 00

In regard to the expenses of the Road the examining committee say, "It will be seen that the expenditures of the Road are not to an amount greatly exceeding that of any previous year."

The Committee think proper to explain that there has been expended during the year for four new locomotives, two new engines, a large number of new trucks, and a new coach house, the sum of \$24,291.07, which does not properly belong to the current expenses of the Road.

"It appears by the report of the superintendent of the Road and Road repairs, that there has been expended for Road repairs (including the sum of \$21,747.74 for new iron) the sum of \$29,790.46."

Comparative tables of annual Receipts and Expenditures.

RAIL ROAD.

Receipts. Expenditures.

1841 162,628 09 131,385 14
1842 118,103 67 94,807 42
1843 122,108 72 70,176 69
1844 158,705 54 131,646 15
1845 161,484 11 121,805 53
1846 185,286 65 191,854 49

STEAM BOATS.

1841 134,600 31 110,560 20
1842 93,873 81 86,085 23
1843 104,064 27 77,990 08
1844 130,828 41 71,987 09
1845 127,009 31 90,285 65
1846 132,535 84 97,427 96

Governor Dudley declined another election to the office of President of the Company, (for reasons of a private nature,) and Gen. Alex. McLaue, of this town, was chosen in his stead. The individual Stockholders elected as Directors for the ensuing year, E. B. Dudley, John Hill, P. K. Dickinson, Gilbert Porter, James T. Miller and O. G. Farley. The four State Directors have not yet been appointed.

Annexed are some of the resolutions adopted by the meeting.

Resolved, That the proper notice be given that this company will apply to the next Legislature for an amendment of their charter, with a view to an extension of the road to Fair Bluff, or some point on the South Carolina line.

Offered by Mr. H. I. Toole, of Edgecombe.

Resolved 1st, That in the opinion of this convention material reductions should be made in the salaries and expenditures; that omitting any specifications, the convention recommend to the President and Board of Directors a searching examination how far and in what particulars such be made.

Resolved 2d, That the present Road must be sustained; that to secure that, it must be extended. That in contemplation of the present embarrassment of the State, no direct pecuniary aid can be expected or ought to be asked from that quarter. That the General Government, with a view to mail facilities, should extend a fostering hand. That the next convention strongly appeal to the State of the citizens of North Carolina, presenting the simple question whether we shall remain as heretofore in commercial vassalage to Virginia, S. Carolina, and New York, or whether uniting all our efforts we shall aid to build up in No. Carolina a city worthy of the State.

In presenting the above resolutions, Mr. Toole took occasion to express at some length his views on the project to extend the Road so as to connect with the South Carolina Road. He advocated the extension in an able and energetic manner, portraying in vivid language the immense benefits which must necessarily result to this town and the State upon the completion of the work contemplated. Mr. Hines, of Raleigh, spoke to the same point with clearness and vigor. He forcibly urged the people of Wilmington to push onward the extension, relying only on what they themselves are to achieve success. Both of these gentlemen evinced a hearty interest in the prosperity of Wilmington, as well as that of the State at large. The gratitude of our citizens is justly due to them.

Offered by Mr. G. J. McKee.

Resolved, That we memorialize the next General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, to relinquish the mortgage held by the R. & R. Road Co. on the boats and wharves of the W. & R. Road Co. on the faith of said boats and wharves, as large a loan as possible; to subordinate the amount of said loan to the extension of said Road south to some point on the South Carolina line—the said stock in the new Road being pledged to the State in lieu of said mortgage on the boats and wharves, and for the same purposes.

Offered by Mr. Thomas D. Meares.

Resolved, That the President and Directors apply to the Legislature for an extension of credit on the debt due the Treasury Fund, and the Bonds of the Company on which the State is now an indorser, in such way as to them may seem best.

Resolved, That the President of this Company, with E. B. Dudley, James S. Battle, F. J. Hill, H. I. Holmes and Thomas D. Meares, appointed a committee to attend the sitting of the Legislature for the purpose of memorializing that body for the extension of the Charter of the W. & R. R. Co., to enable them to connect with the S. C. Roads, or to procure another Charter for the same purpose, and to attend to the interests of the Road in all other particulars; and that the committee appointed as aforesaid, be authorized to add to their number, or fill vacancies in their body which may occur.

Offered by Dr. Sugg, of Edgecombe.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, a *Sinking Fund* should be provided for the liquidation of the debts of this Company, and that we strongly recommend to the Stockholders, to contribute for that object.

Resolved, That the President and Directors be instructed to prepare without delay, an instrument of writing and cause it to be presented to every Stockholder in this Company, for his signature, binding them to the payment of \$5 on each Share of Stock annually for five years on and after the 1st of Nov., 1847, for the purpose of raising said fund.

Resolved, That no such subscription shall be considered binding until the assent of individual holders of at least 5000 Shares be obtained, and also the consent of the Legislature to a similar contribution on the Stock held by the State.

Resolved, That all the net proceeds of the Road after the paying the expenses of the Company and the interest on the debt, shall be added to said fund, until the whole debt shall be extinguished.

Resolved, That after the debts of the Company shall have been paid, the whole proceeds of said Road shall be and are hereby pledged to the repayments to the Stockholders of their contributions as above, until the sum so contributed shall be returned with the interest thereon.

Resolved, That the President and Directors be instructed to make application to the Legislature at the ensuing session, for an extension of the charter of the Company, with a view to an extension of the road to Fair Bluff, or some point on the South Carolina line.

To Mill Owners.

25 BBLs. B. F. OIL, equal to Sperm for machinery. For sale by

R. H. STANTON & CO.

Nov 20, 1846 10-10

SEAGARS.

SOME very choice—medium and common—of brands too numerous to mention, at

POSTSCRIPT.

THURSDAY, 3 o'clock, P. M.

The cars have just arrived, bringing us the Raleigh papers, and we have only time to give a few particulars.

On Monday, at 2 o'clock, the Legislature met and appointed its officers, which are as follows:

IN THE SENATE.—Col. Andrew Joyner, of Halifax, Speaker; Henry W. Miller, Chief Clerk, and H. W. Hustel, Asst. Clerk; Green Hill, Principal Doorkeeper, and Patrick McGowan, Asst. do., (all Feds but McGowan.)

IN THE HOUSE.—Hon. Edward Stanly, of Beaufort County, Speaker; Charles Manly, Esq., of Raleigh, Chief, and J. R. Dodge, of Surry, Assistant Clerk; S. J. French, Principal, and W. R. Lovell, Assistant Doorkeeper, (all Feds.)

The Governor's message was received on Tuesday at 12 o'clock.

We have received a copy of the message through the politeness of E. D. Hall, Esq., but, of course, have no time or room to say anything about its contents in the present number.

The steamer Acadia arrived at Boston on the 17th; she brings news only 3 days later than the Great Western: Cotton declined 1-8d on the 31st.

FROM SANTA FE.

By the arrival at Fort Leavenworth of Lt. Col. Buff, we learn through the St. Louis Republican, that Gen. Kearney left Santa Fe for California on the 25th of September. The route is said to be one of great hardships, it is not absolutely impracticable, being down the Rio Grande to Socorro, (an old Spanish town, formerly of much importance from the large garrison stationed there,) about 200 miles south of Santa Fe; thence west to the "Gila," (pronounced Hecla) thence down the Gila to within 150 or 200 miles of the head of the Gulf of California, into which the Gila empties itself; thence north-west of Monterey, on the Pacific. This route is called and known as the Copper Mine route.

The Colonel reports that everything was tranquil at Santa Fe when he left, (September 27th) though a very current rumor existed that the Arjano family would endeavor to incite